

# Kiely Arborist Services LLC

Certified Arborist WE#0476A

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March 26, 2018

Sierra Bridge

1150 South Bascom Avenue #28

San Jose, CA 95128

Site: 7285 Bark Lane, San Jose, CA

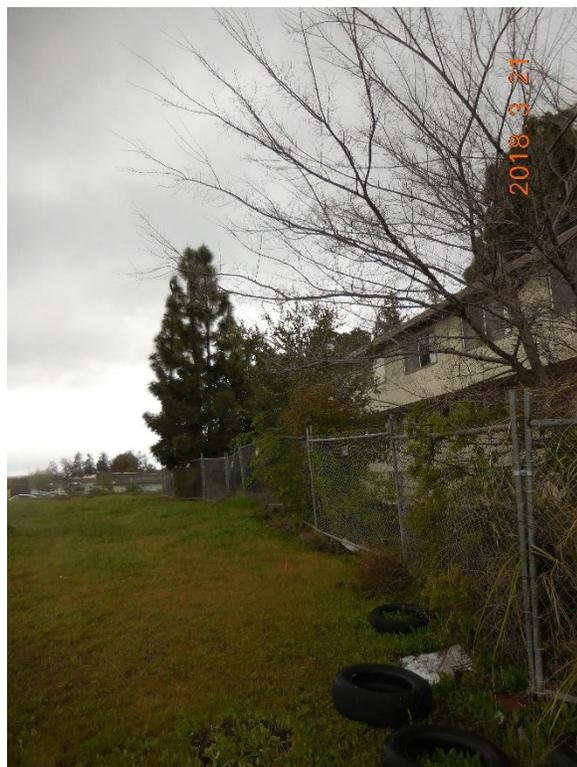
As requested on Wednesday, March 21, 2018, I visited the above site to inspect and comment on the trees. New construction is proposed for this site and your concern as to the future health and safety of the trees on site has prompted this visit.

## Method:

All inspections were made from the ground; the trees were not climbed for this inspection. The trees in question were located on a to scale map provided by you. The trees were then measured for diameter at 4.5 feet above ground level (DBH or diameter at breast height). The trees were given a condition rating for form and vitality. The trees condition ratings are based on 50 percent vitality and 50 percent form, using the following scale.

1	-	29	Very Poor
30	-	49	Poor
50	-	69	Fair
70	-	89	Good
90	-	100	Excellent

The height of the trees was measured using a Nikon Forestry 550 Hypsometer. The spread was paced off. Comments and recommendations for future maintenance are provided.



**Trees #1-#3 along property line.**

7285 Bark/3/26/18

(2)

**Survey:**

<b>Tree#</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>DBH</b>	<b>CON</b>	<b>HT/SP</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1*	Chinese elm ( <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> )	10	45	20/20	Good vigor, poor form, codominant at 3 feet with a poor crotch.
2*	Coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> )	4-5	50	20/15	Good vigor, poor-fair form, codominant
3*	Canary Island pine ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> )	14	45	45/20	Good vigor, poor form, codominant at base with a poor crotch.
4*	Coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> )	12	55	25/30	Good vigor, poor form, codominant at 4 feet with a poor crotch, poor location at edge of Retaining wall.
5*	Italian cypress ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )	8	55	35/15	Good vigor, fair form, poor location, near property line.
6*	Italian cypress ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )	8	55	35/15	Good vigor, fair form, poor location, near property line.
7*	Italian cypress ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )	8	55	35/15	Good vigor, fair form, poor location, near property line.
8*	Italian cypress ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )	8	55	35/15	Good vigor, fair form, poor location, near property line.
9*	Italian cypress ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )	8	55	35/15	Good vigor, fair form, poor location, near property line.
10*	Coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> )	28-28	60	45/50	Good vigor, poor form, codominant at 3 feet, 35 feet from proposed excavation.

\*indicates neighbor's tree.



**Summary:**

There are no trees on the site. All of the trees included in the report are on neighboring properties. Nine of the small trees are near the property with the large oak #10 being 35 feet from the property line. The proposed construction should have no negative effects on the large oak.

The smaller trees may be affected as their location is quite close to the property line. Removal of the smaller trees would require written permission from the property owners. Trimming of the neighboring trees to the property line is legal as long as the future health of the trees is not affected. The following tree protection plan will help to reduce impacts to the retained trees that border the site.

**Coast live oak #4 on top of the retaining wall.**



**Tree Protection Plan:**

Tree protection zones should be established and maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Fencing for the protection zones should be 6-foot-tall metal chain link type supported by 2-inch diameter metal poles pounded into the ground to a depth of no less than 2 feet. The support poles should be spaced no more than 10 feet apart on center. The location for the protection fencing should be placed at 10X the trees diameter where possible.

**Neighbor's oak #10 and Italian cypress #5-#9 trees near property line.**

Where not possible tree protection should be placed as close as possible to the proposed work while still allowing room for construction to safely continue. Signs should be placed on fencing signifying "Tree Protection Zone - Keep Out". No materials or equipment should be stored or cleaned inside the tree protection zones. Areas outside the fencing but still beneath the dripline of protected trees, where foot traffic is expected to be heavy, should be mulched with 4 to 6 inches

of chipper chips. The following tree protection distances should be followed throughout the entire length of the project:

#### Landscape Buffer

Where tree protection does not cover the entire root zone of the trees (10X diameter), or when a smaller tree protection zone is needed for access, a landscape buffer consisting of wood chips spread to a depth of six inches with plywood or steel plates placed on top will be placed where foot traffic is expected to be heavy. The landscape buffer will help to reduce compaction to the unprotected root zone.

#### Root Cutting

Any roots to be cut should be monitored and documented. Large roots or large masses of roots to be cut should be inspected by the site arborist. The site arborist may recommend irrigation at that time. Cut all roots clean with a saw or loppers. Roots to be left exposed for a period of time should be covered with layers of burlap and kept moist by spraying the burlap multiple times a day.

#### Trenching and Excavation

Trenching for irrigation, electrical, drainage or any other reason, should be hand dug when beneath the dripline of desired trees. Hand digging and careful placement of pipes below or beside protected roots will dramatically reduce root loss, thus reducing trauma to desired trees. Trenches should be back filled as soon as possible using native materials and compacted to near original levels. Trenches to be left open with exposed roots shall be covered with burlap and kept moist. Plywood laid over the trench will help to protect roots below.

#### Irrigation

Normal irrigation should be maintained throughout the entire length of the project. Irrigation should consist of surface flooding, with enough water to wet the entire root zone. If the root zone is traumatized this type of irrigation should be carried out two times per month during the warm dry season.

The information included in this report is believed to be true and based on sound arboricultural principles and practices.

Sincerely,

Kevin R. Kielty  
Certified Arborist WE#0476A

David P. Beckham  
Certified Arborist WE#10724A